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financial burdens imposed upon the German people."

Herr Bauer continued:

"The distress of the land and of the people has brought us together. We could not refuse cooperation unless we desired to run the risk of leaving Germany prey to a chaotic state, without government and hopeless of salvation. You will believe me when I say we are not here to stand for the interests of our own party, and still less to satisfy our ambitions."

Act Declared a Duty

"We are here from the sense of duty to save that which is salvable."

Having expressed regret for the action of the Democrats Herr Bauer formally presented the new ministers and announced that the Cabinet's general programme would remain identical to that of the Scheidemann Ministry. Coming to the question of signing the treaty or not, Herr Bauer said:

"The imperial government only too well understands that it faces the enemy's terms. Exalted indignation carries away individuals and the community and tries to find vent, but if on assuming my heavy office I may make a request it is this: Do not allow the question of acceptance or rejection to become a party matter. Do not misjudge the advocates of rejection as Chauvinists, pursuing selfish aims, or the advocates of acceptance under dire necessity as cowards or weaklings, void of the national sense of justice."

"On both sides are weighty reasons which no responsible man can overlook. A decision must be taken. The time for reflection is past. The hour of action has arrived, and in it each of you bears a responsibility."

"The imperial government is conscious that despite all manifestations of confidence it can in the eyes of the nation and history only have one real justification, namely, to ruthlessly make a decision after the examination of the facts and a responsibility without an eye on party feelings."

(Sections missing.)

"Yield to Force" His Plea

Declaring that by signing the treaty under reserve the government yielded to force in order to spare suffering Germany from a new war and disruption of national unity by further occupation, starvation for the women and children and an unmerciful longer retention of German prisoners, Herr Bauer continued:

"But the government expects, in view of the stupendous burden thus assumed, that all military and civilian prisoners will be returned without interruption beginning July 1. At this solemn moment the government desires to express itself with absolute clearness in order to meet beforehand any possible reproaches that the conditions imposed exceed Germany's power to perform, and we therefore decline all responsibility for the consequences that may befall Germany should her utmost endeavors prove the conditions impossible of fulfillment."

Bauer Thanks Scheidemann

When the Assembly opened at noon all the members of the new Cabinet were present. Herr Bauer, in announcing the formation of his ministry, heartily thanked the members of the retiring Cabinet, especially Philipp Scheidemann, for their devoted and self-sacrificing labors. He added also that these thanks were due to the members of the German peace delegation.

The Premier said the resignation of the Scheidemann Cabinet was due to lack of unity with regard to the draft of the peace terms, on which the Cabinet views were sharply divided. These discussions went right through the ranks of the government parties.

"To every one of us who belonged to the former government," said Herr Bauer, "it was a bitter and hard fight to take the decision to join a new government, whose most urgent duty must be to conclude a peace of justice."

Bauer Cabinet Soon Remodelled

WEIMAR, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—Germany acquired a new Cabinet only after nearly a week of literal sweating in blazing Weimar weather. The signing of the peace terms naturally was the only question around which Cabinet construction, hinged, and the government, which had gone on record as considering the terms unacceptable, found a surprising following behind it.

The first party ballots seemed to make the signing of the treaty inevitable, for the powerful Majority Socialist party voted two-thirds for endorsing the suspense. With the Conservatives supporting them, the Socialists as a party behind them, and the Centrists on the fence, the result appeared a foregone conclusion.

But the Conservatives suddenly swung around and declared for non-



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THE PEACE CALENDAR

JUNE

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

2930

★ DAY ON WHICH ALLIES FINAL ANSWER WAS GIVEN TO GERMANY (22 LIMIT OF PERIOD ALLOWED FOR SIGNING)

signature, the Centrists wavered and imposed conditions, and the Democrats temporarily balked at a hope of a majority by stubbornly persisting against the extradition by the Entente of the former Emperor and other German nobles.

This was the stumbling block, for the Democrats could not be budged from the attitude which they held through a foreboding pride in the former war lord and the belief that a revolution would break out in protest by the people should von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and other idols also be humiliated.

Count von Bernstorff, the former ambassador at Washington, played a prominent part in the proceedings, not only as president of the German peace committee but, according to persistent rumor, as the possible successor of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, for there was a powerful group that wanted him to suffer the poetic justice of signing the terms, after he had helped to bring the United States into the war.

Von Bernstorff, however, resisted, and, after having been appointed in the morning to the Cabinet headed by Gustav Adolf Bauer, refused to accept the appointment or have anything to do with the matter.

Opposition to Treaty Weakens

Later in the day the Centrists dropped their demand for modification of the terms and expressed their willingness to sign. The Democrats also weakened to such an extent that fifteen of their sixty-five members in the Assembly went over to the side in favor of signature.

The first ministry, headed by Herr Bauer, lasted exactly one hour. It crashed on the stubbornness of the Democrats and Von Bernstorff's flat refusal to head the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Dernburg, who had been named as Minister of Finance, declared he could not cooperate. The Democrats then reduced their demands to one point, on which they were met, namely, that the former German Emperor, Von Hindenburg, and Ludendorff must not be delivered to the Entente for trial.

Eventually the Bauer Cabinet was reconstructed, with Dr. Hermann Mueller, the Majority Socialist leader, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mathias Erzberger as Minister of Finance and Vice-Premier.

Issue Left to Assembly

In his first speech in the afternoon Premier Bauer outlined his programme to the peace committee of the Assembly. It was decided not to vote on the question of peace, since the Cabinet was distinctly a peace Cabinet, and to submit the question to the Assembly Sunday for ratification.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will leave Weimar to-morrow for a vacation in his private capacity. Count von Bernstorff will go on a vacation Monday, unless the new Cabinet needs his advice.

Herr Bauer, the new Premier, had hitherto scarcely been mentioned for Philipp Scheidemann's position. Prior to his appointment as Labor Minister he was secretary of the Reichstag, and of Germany. He is rated as a long-headed, conservative Socialist, who is reputed to have much influence with the workmen as Carl Legien, head of the German Trade Union Confederation. He was originally the choice of the Socialist groups. He is forty-nine years old.

LONDON, June 22.—Commenting on the precarious life of the new Cabinet once peace is signed, the Reuter copy in Berlin says that a mere accident or a few abstentions may at any moment result in its defeat, as the Centrists and Socialist bloc, on which it depends, commands only 255 out of the 423 deputies.

Signing of Treaty Tuesday Possible

PARIS, June 22 (By The Associated Press) (2 p. m.).—After receiving a vote of confidence the new German Cabinet will ask that the Allies waive their demands for the surrender of the former Emperor and for Germany to accept responsibility for the war, but no matter what their reply, a peace treaty will be signed, according to advices from Weimar to the American peace delegation.

Advices were received by the American delegation to the peace conference at 3 o'clock this afternoon that the German National Assembly met in Weimar at noon and that the new Cabinet would demand a vote of confidence. The advices said that afterward a note would be forwarded to Versailles asking the Allied and associated powers to change the peace terms by waiving their demands for the surrender of the former Emperor and, second, for Germany's acknowledgement in writing of her responsibility for the war.

It was added that the matter what the Allied reply was the treaty would be signed.

A dispatch reaching the American peace delegation late yesterday afternoon from Weimar said a decision had been reached by the Germans to ask for further delay from the Allies, but that later the Social Democrats and Centrists found they had a sufficient majority in the Assembly and so decided not to sign a request for delay. In high quarters in the peace conference the belief was expressed that the signing of the treaty would take place Wednesday. There seemed to be no inclination to grant the Germans any delay, although it was recognized that if there was no German government to deal with some delay would be inevitable.

Action of Troops Uncertain

With regard to whether the Allied troops will move forward if an affirmative answer is not received from the Germans at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, some of those in authority favor sending the troops forward immediately, while others prefer a delay of two or three days for the actual manoeuvre.

The view of the members of the council of five after the meeting today was that everything looked favorable to the signing of the treaty, and that it was even possible this function might take place Tuesday.

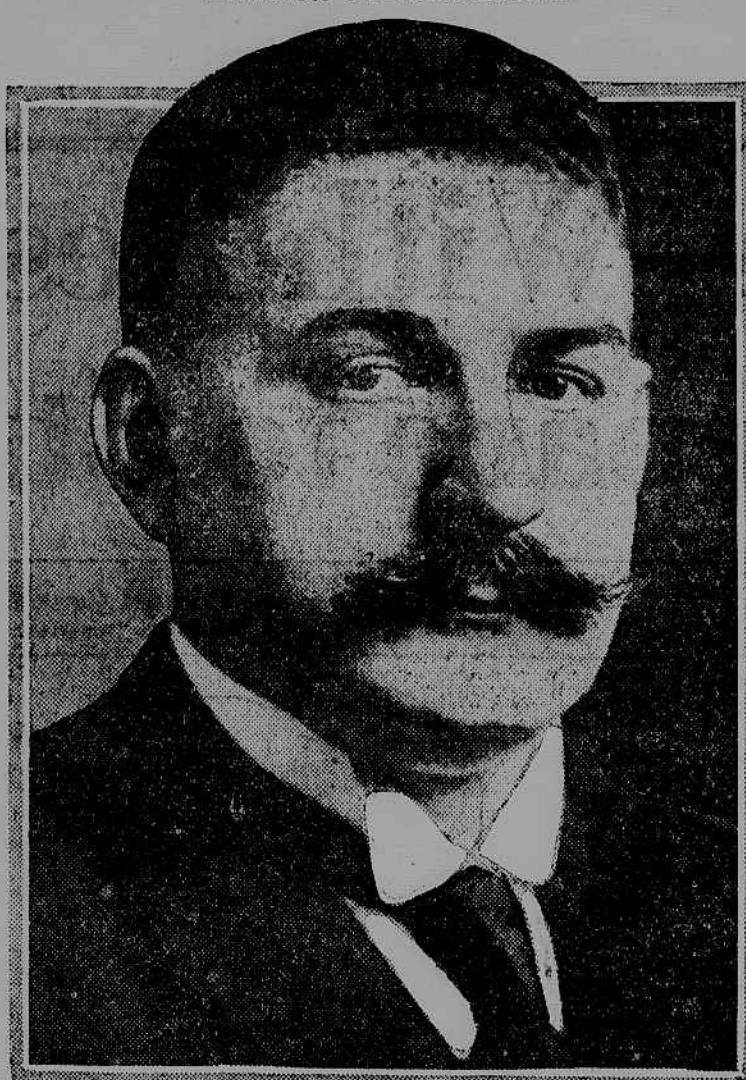
The council yesterday reached a conclusion with regard to the protection of minorities in Poland. The repatriation terms of the Austrian treaty were not completed and will be taken up again Monday.

Independents in Germany Gaining

NEW YORK TRIBUNE Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

BERLIN, June 22.—The Independent Socialists are the only party fairly satisfied with the present chaotic state

The New German Leader



Gustav Adolf Bauer, Majority Socialist, who has been chosen Premier in the reorganized Berlin Cabinet.

of affairs in Germany. The Independents feel themselves wholly independent for the outcome of the peace negotiations, being at present unwilling to undertake to organize a new government owing to lack of support in the National Assembly. They see more than content to observe the other parties struggling with impending difficulties while the process of radicalization makes steady headway among the laboring masses in the matter.

The Independents are carrying on an energetic agitation throughout the country and are making rapid inroads on the strongholds of the Majority Socialists. "Die Freiheit" prints news of Majority Socialist clubs going over en masse to the Independents. The huge gains of the Independents and the losses of the Majority faction in the Bavarian municipal elections several days ago are regarded as an ominous sign of coming political events.

A highly pessimistic tone prevails regarding the future in general, whether peace is signed or rejected. The most intelligent authorities assert that Germany is not able to meet the financial and political terms. They say the government itself will be unable to prevent an outbreak of civil war in Eastern Germany if an attempt is made to transfer territory to the Poles. They also declare that the peace conditions will aggravate the social ferment throughout Germany, they predict an early resumption of turbulent outbreaks against the government.

Stage Is All Set For Foe to Sign

VERSAILLES, June 22 (By The Associated Press).—Arrangements already have begun to take shape at Versailles for signing the peace treaty. Orders have been given to have everything in readiness Tuesday, although the ceremony, according to the Havas Agency, is not likely to occur before Thursday at the earliest.

Other dispatches say the ceremony may take place Wednesday, or even as early as Tuesday.

The famous Gallery of Mirrors has received its final furnishings. The carpets have been laid and the ornamental table with its eighteenth century gilt and bronze decorations has been placed in position on the dais where the plenipotentiaries will be seated.

Room for 400 Guests

There will be room for 400 invited persons at the historic session. They will be given places in the left wing of the Hall of Mirrors, while the right wing will be occupied by about the same number of press representatives. Sixty seats have been allotted to the French press.

The programme of arrangements, as far as it has been settled, was submitted to Premier Clemenceau today. The court of honor has been cleared of captured guns. Three regiments of infantry and five of cavalry will be on duty. Republican guards in gala uniform will render the honors. They will be stationed on the grand stairway by which the plenipotentiaries enter the hall.

According to the Havas Agency, diplomatic relations with Germany will not be resumed immediately on signing the treaty, but only after its ratification. This also applies to admission of German subjects into France.

Fronting M. Clemenceau's presidential chair will be placed a small table on which the diplomatic instrument will be laid. It will be to this table that each representative is called in alphabetical order to sign his name to the treaty and affix to it his governmental seal. As there are 100 delegates, the ceremony is expected to take at least ninety minutes.

It is as yet uncertain whether M. Clemenceau will make a speech. It is considered as not unlikely that the Germans will raise a last protest at the moment of signing.

The final preparations for the signing of the treaty will be discussed at a meeting at the prefecture here to-morrow at which officials are assuming that acceptance of the Allied terms by Germany is certain.

Prefect of Police Raux, of Paris, has been assigned to take charge of the maintenance of order in the German delegation. He will have a large force of gendarmes at his disposal, in addition to the troops, in order to control the troops, which undoubtedly will come to Versailles on the day the treaty is signed.

Only French representatives will be intrusted with the arrangements for the reception of the German delegation, the Allied and associated delegates being regarded as the guests of France.

Vote No Surprise To U. S. Officials

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Decision of the German National Assembly today to sign the treaty of peace formulated by the Versailles conference was in no wise surprising to officials in Washington. Belief had been general in official circles here since the Germans were handed the peace terms that eventually the German delegation would be instructed to affix its signa-

tures. This feeling was much accentuated by the fall of the Scheidemann Cabinet.

Many officials predicted privately at the outset of the negotiations with the German delegates that the ministry headed by Philipp Scheidemann would give way to another Cabinet, before the actual signing took place. The large majority recorded in the Weimar Assembly in favor of signing the treaty was considered by officials here as an accurate reflection of the dominant desire of the German people for peace at the earliest moment.

Senator Norris, commenting on the efforts of the Germans to amend the treaty so they would not be compelled to surrender the ex-Kaiser and acknowledge blame for the war, said to-night:

"I would not accept the treaty if it does not call for the trial of the Kaiser. He should be tried, and, as the evidence shows, imprisoned, like Napoleon, or hanged. I don't care particularly about officially blaming Germany for the war. Saying that in the treaty will not make it so. The fact of her guilt is beyond the treaty, and that is sufficient. The Scapa Flow sinking was a 'cute' trick, but it does not look good."

The White House to-night had received no communication from President Wilson subsequent to the receiving in Paris of news of the German Assembly's action. Consequently there was no definite information obtainable as to when the President would leave France. It was thought possible that should the actual signing of the treaty take place Thursday the President might leave Paris immediately, so as to arrive in the United States by July 4.

The President, it is known, has made all arrangements, so such negotiations with the Germans after the signing of the treaty as are necessary and the formulation of uncompleted portions of the Austrian treaty may be placed in the hands of other members of the American delegation.

Marconi Named Peace Delegate

TITONI, Foreign Minister, and Senator Scialoja Other Envoys

ROME, June 22.—The Italian delegation to the peace conference hereafter will be composed of former Foreign Minister Titoni, Senator Guglielmo Marconi and Senator Vittorio Scialoja.

Tommaso Titoni, the new Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is an able diplomat and authority on international affairs. He has served his country as ambassador to England and France. He has been a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague. Signor Titoni was born at Rome in 1855, and educated at the Universities of Rome, Oxford and Liege.

Guglielmo Marconi is known throughout the world as the man who first demonstrated the practicability of wireless telegraphy. He has spent much time in the United States before the war. He is forty-five years old, having been born in Bologna in 1874.

Senator Vittorio Scialoja is not well known in the United States.

Wilson to Leave On Hour's Notice

NEW YORK TRIBUNE Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, June 22.—While the news from Weimar to-day is uncertain, there is no uncertainty about the fact that Marshal Foch has departed for his headquarters, where he assumed command of the Allied forces, and that the Allied fleets have taken possession of the German blockade, if that step should be necessary.

American, British and French delegations reiterate that no further delay in acceptance of the treaty is possible, the question being entirely up to the Germans to act before 5:45 p. m. to-morrow. Though many peace delegates are said to favor leaving the Germans a few days longer to organize their government, there is little likelihood that this will be granted, and refusal will set the Allied armies in motion Monday evening.

The American staff at the Hotel Crillon are doubly interested in the signing, because it will mean the return home of many, although all plans and preparation have been delayed until Weimar has decided.

Arrangements for President Wilson's departure have been perfected so as to enable him to quit Paris for America by way of Brest at an hour's notice. Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and General Bliss will remain for the negotiation of the Austrian treaty and will act in advisory capacity in regard to the Turkish and Bulgarian treaties, but decision as to who leaves with Mr. Wilson has been deferred.

Value of Mark Rises As Peace Approaches

BERNE, June 22.—Owing to better peace prospects, the German rate of exchange has risen from about 34 to 40 1/2 francs for 100 marks. The Austrian rate has risen from 15 to 20 francs a 100 crowns.

Allies Refuse German Plea; Ready to Strike

Continued from page 1

ready presented and with the increase of heavy burdens.

"The German people does not wish for the resumption of the bloody war; it honestly wishes for a lasting peace."

"In view of the attitude of the Allied and associated governments, the German people has no other force in its hands save to appeal to the eternally inalienable right to an independent life, which belongs to the German people, as to all peoples."

"The government of the German republic can lend no support to this sacred right of the German people by the application of force. The government only hopes for support through the conscience of mankind. No people, including those of the Allied and associated powers, could expect the German people to agree with thorough conviction to an instrument of peace whereby living members of the very body of the German people are to be cut off without consultation of the populations concerned, whereby the dignity of the German state is to be permanently impaired, and whereby unendurable economic and financial burdens are to be laid upon the German people."

"The German government has received passionate expressions of opinion from the population in the districts to be cut off in the East, to the effect that they will oppose themselves to the separation of these districts which have for the greater part been German for many centuries by all means they possess. The German government, therefore, finds itself compelled to decline all responsibility for any difficulty which may result from the resistance of the inhabitants against their separation from Germany."

"If the government of the German republic is, nevertheless, ready to sign the conditions of the Allies, yet this is not done of its free will. The government of the German republic solemnly declares that its attitude is to be understood in the sense that it yields to force, being resolved to spare the German people, whose suffering are unspeakable, a new war, the shattering of its national unity by further occupation of German territories, terrible famine for women and children, and merciless prolonged retention of the prisoners of war."

"The German people expects, in view of the grievous burdens which it is to take upon itself, that all German military and civilian prisoners, beginning July 1, and thereafter in uninterrupted succession and within a short period, shall be restored. Germany gave back her enemies' prisoners of war within two months."

Reply of the Allies

The reply to the German delegation said:

"The present note of the German delegation presents no arguments or considerations not already examined. The Allied and Associated governments, therefore, feel constrained to say that the time for discussion is past. They can accept or acknowledge no qualification or reservation and must require of the German representatives an unequivocal decision as to their purposes to sign and accept as a whole, or not to sign and accept the treaty as finally formulated. After the signature, the Allied and Associated powers must hold Germany responsible for the execution of every stipulation of the treaty."

Foch to Seize All German Utilities

COBLENZ, June 22 (By The Associated Press).—More than 600,000 Allied soldiers in the occupied areas stood ready Saturday night for a further invasion of Germany. The troop concentration ordered by Marshal Foch has been completed up and down the Rhine, and every detail has been worked out for an advance, in the event that Germany does not accept the terms.

Even orders to the civilian populations, printed in French, English and German, as framed by Marshal Foch, are ready for distribution in the districts and villages taken over by the Allies. One order in the military regulations says that any house from which civilians may fire upon the marching troops shall be burned immediately. Another order provides for the requisitioning of the railways, telegraphs, telephones and other utilities, as well as persons employed in these services.

About 100,000 Americans will move forward if the final order comes. The concentration just completed is America's greatest display of strength since the armistice.

The proclamation says:

"The Allies entering into German territory will respect persons and property and will enable the German population to carry on their ordinary business, provided the safety and movements of billets and supplies of the Allies are fully guaranteed."

"All the personnel of public administration must remain at their posts and continue to carry out their duties under control of the Allied armies. Any infraction of these orders will be punished in accordance with military regulations."

"All persons guilty of any hostility against the Allied troops, whether by firing on them or destroying railways, roads and waterways, or cutting or damaging telegraph and telephone lines, or in communicating with the enemy are amenable to military law. In all communes all arms must be handed over to the area commandant one hour after the promulgation of this order."

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They work without scruple. No chivalry prevents them from sending women over their financial gang-plank. An illuminating article in The World's Work for January gives examples. Amongst them the following two:

A New Hampshire woman recently brought suit to recover \$48,070 which she had been induced to "invest" in the worthless stocks of a cereal concern.

A widow had \$20,000 of life insurance money. With it she purchased, at \$125 a share, stock which was then selling in the open market at \$80 a share. It later proved to be almost entirely worthless.

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